

# FORMER FOES TO WIPE OUT PAST TODAY AT TOMB OF WASHINGTON

British, French and Americans  
Will Take Part In History Mak-  
ing Event, Pledging a Com-  
mon War Against Tyranny

BALFOUR AND JOFFRE  
TO PRESENT WREATHS

President and a Hundred Leading  
Americans To Escort Anglo-  
French Commissioners To the  
Tomb of Father of His Country

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The last traces of the old enmity between the United States and its mother country, England, are to be forever wiped out and the joint crusade of America, Great Britain and France against Prussianism and all it stands for is to be memorialized with impressive ceremonies today at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon.

Participating in the ceremonies will be the British war commission, headed by Arthur Balfour, and the French war commission, headed by former Premier Viviani and General Joffre, while President Wilson's cabinet and about one hundred other American officials will be present to represent this country.

WREATHS AS TRIBUTE

Upon the tomb of the man whom once England so bitterly fought and whose name one hundred and forty years ago was anathema throughout the British Isles, Mr. Balfour, in the name of his country, will today place a wreath, symbolic of the fact that the old wounds of the American revolution have been healed and that the two nations that once fought against each other are today fighting side by side for justice and freedom against the hosts of tyranny and oppression.

General Joffre, the man who for two bitter years stood between liberty loving France and the menace of Prussian devastation, and M. Viviani, one of the great men of the elder Republic, will lay upon the tomb of the first President of the United States a bronze palm leaf to symbolize the joint crusade of the two great Republics against German autocracy.

First Time Together

The United States, England and France have been engaged in war together before, but never before all on the same side. France was at war with England both times that this country fought the British, and both times France aided the United States. But those times have passed and today all three countries are ranged together under the one banner of justice.

The celebration today at the tomb of George Washington will at ways in the future bear the significance of being the occasion of the final healing of the wounds of previous wars between America and England and of the reconnection of the United States and France to their ideals.

The trip from Washington to Mount Vernon will be made on the President's private yacht Mayflower. It is expected that in addition to the members of the British and French war missions and the cabinet and other officers of the United States, there will be present a great crowd of people from this part of the country.

PRUSSIAN TREATY NO  
BAR TO THE PRUSSIAN

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
AMSTERDAM, April 29.—Berlin newspapers are publishing notices on authority of the police of the German capital that Americans, Cubans and Panamanians remaining in the country are hereafter to be subjected to the operation of the ordinances dealing with enemy aliens.

MANITOBA FROWNS ON  
GAMBLING IN GRAIN

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
WINNIPEG, April 28.—No trading in futures on the Winnipeg grain exchange will hereafter be permitted without sanction of the censoring committee.

# THE ROUGH RIDER

Roosevelt Gets News That He  
May Raise An Army and  
Expresses Delight

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
CHICAGO, April 29.—"Bully! That puts me in the position I want to be in, where I shall not have to say to my fellow countrymen, 'Go to the front,' but 'Come to the front.'"

This was the comment made by Theodore Roosevelt last night when the news reached him that the senate had adopted an amendment to the Army Bill authorizing him to raise four divisions of infantry volunteers and lead them in France against the hosts of Prussianism. And the audience cheered him to the echo.

News of the senate's action reached Roosevelt while he was addressing a great mass meeting here and urging his hearers to take every measure to aid the United States in the war. The senate the day before had rejected the amendment to permit the strenuous ex-President to raise an army for service in France, and he was greatly disappointed. His elation was correspondingly great when he learned that the senate had rescinded its earlier action and granted him the privilege he coveted, of leading an army of Americans against the depredations of Belgium.

Planned Long Ago  
Roosevelt long since declared that if the United States finally got into the war, as he for two years urged that it should, he would go to the front. He said that if he didn't go as a commander, he would go as a private. He likewise declared that all of his sons would go with him. Two of them have already signed up for service, one with the Canadian troops, another in the United States aviation service.

In his address here today Roosevelt urged that the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks should be prohibited for the period of the war. He declared that the sending of an expeditionary force into France at the earliest possible moment is absolutely necessary.

Roosevelt urged upon his audience that military training be obligatory. He also dwelt upon the great necessity of enlarging the Navy to meet the crisis that now confronts the country.

# EVICTED DIPLOMATS SAIL ON FRIDAY

Germans From China and Cuba  
Will Reach Home Through  
Entente Permission

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The sea and party of German and Austrian diplomats and members of the consular corps of those two countries to sail from the United States under a safe conduct from the British and French will leave New York on May 4, aboard the Dutch liner Ryndam. These party will be the German representatives who were forced to leave China when that Republic severed relations with Germany and the German and Austrian representatives forced to leave Cuba.

The Ryndam sails via Halifax, at which Canadian port the party will be subjected to further scrutiny before being allowed to proceed.

It is possible that many of the German ministers and consuls from South America will travel home via New York. The exodus from the south will be heavy, as it is thought that a number of the South American Republics will evict not only the present consuls for Germany but all those who have served at any time as German consular agents. Brazil has already decided to act in this way.

Yesterday Guatemala followed the example of Brazil and handed the German minister and his staff their passports, thus severing relations. President Cabrera, in notifying the German minister of his decision, explained that his country would follow the example of the United States and enter the war in defense of democracy against Prussianism.

# BAVARIA REPORTED READY TO SECEDE

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
LONDON, April 28.—Count Hertling, premier of Bavaria, is reported to be going to Vienna to confer with the Austria-Hungary cabinet ministers on peace plans.

Rumors have lately been increasing that Bavaria, weary of war and getting at loggerheads with the Hohenzollerns in Berlin, might establish an understanding with Austria and ask separate peace.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown to a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief it cures. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

# PAY FOR SOLDIERS GREATLY INCREASED IN ARMY BILL

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
WASHINGTON, April 29.—One of the important amendments made to the Army Bill, which passed yesterday in both houses and senate, the amendment being passed in practical agreement in both branches of congress materially increases the pay of the enlisted men of the service.

The amendment to the measure as it passed the house provides for a minimum monthly pay of thirty dollars. This will be for the recruit, the pay of the men of longer service and the noncommissioned officers to be increased in proportion.

With this amendment the senate is in practical agreement, the amendment in the upper chamber being to place the minimum pay at twenty-nine dollars a month.

The war department is overwhelmed with applications for training camps. It has been forced to postpone opening of these camps for one week.

# BRITISH ADVANCE ALONG FRONT OF TEN MILES IN DESPERATE BATTLE

CANADIANS STORM TEUTON DEFENSES AND WITH BAYONET  
TAKE AND HOLD IMPORTANT POSITIONS—GERMANS LOSE  
FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS, WHILE THE TALE OF DEAD  
IS MANY THOUSANDS MORE BEFORE SLAUGHTER ENDED

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

NEW YORK, April 29.—Driving forward with resolute fury, the British forces of General Haig, fighting hand to hand with the desperate driven troops of von Hindenburg, made a determined attempt yesterday to turn the northern wing of the Prussian commander's Drocourt-Siquette line.

Despite the frantic efforts of the Germans to stem the tide that rolled upon them from the slopes above, the British drove forward for material advances over a ten-mile front. The Germans, fighting desperately to hold the comparatively narrow strip of land that lies between the British and the immensely strategic stronghold of Douai, hurled themselves again and again upon the advancing lines of Haig's men, only to be thrown back as often with frightful losses.

Prisoners and Dead  
The end of the day saw five thousand German prisoners in the hands of the British, and the Associated Press correspondent at the British headquarters says that the number captured would have been more but for the terrible toll of dead and wounded garnered by the cannon and machine guns that hurled their hail of death upon the Germans.

The Canadian troops played the most important part in the British onslaught. The line of battle extended from the Scarpe river on the south of Lens, the heaviest fighting taking place on the banks of the Scarpe between Pampoult and Roux. The village of Arleux-en-Gobelle, three miles east of Vimy, was captured by the Canadians.

Regardless of Life  
The Germans counter-attacked time after time in a desperate attempt to recapture the village, and again and again they were hurled back. The fighting was hand to hand, bayonet against rifle butt, and, as usual in this style of fighting, the Britons proved themselves superior. They not only retained the village they had captured, but continued to drive ahead despite the utmost efforts of von Hindenburg's men to stop them.

Important gains were also made northwest of Gavrelle, where the British, following their artillery bombardment with a rush forward, drove the enemy before them.

Douai Threatened  
The capture of Arleux-en-Gobelle widens the great salient which the British are driving into the German lines east towards Douai, which is their objective. It also threatens the southern defenses of Drocourt, which is three miles to the northeast of Arleux and below it, lying on a low, flat plain, while Arleux is on the heights above. Experts say that upon von Hindenburg's retention of Douai depends the safety of Douai, one of the strongest and most important German strongholds in France.

The fall of Douai will give the British command of the entire region and force a great retirement towards the border. Berlin Says Attack Failed  
Berlin declares that the British attack and attempt to break through the German lines were failures and resulted in heavy losses to the British.

To the south, between St. Quentin and the Oise River, where the French are struggling with the German hordes, there was heavy artillery fighting during the day. The French also raided the German trenches on the Verdun front, capturing some prisoners.

Since April 16 the French have captured 175 cannon, 412 machine guns, 119 trench mortars and 20,780 prisoners. A significant announcement from Zurich last night was that the German-Swiss frontier has been closed both to travelers and to postal service. This apparently indicates new developments in the Argonne sector on the western front.

# RUSSIANS FEEL MORE LIKE FIGHTING

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
PETROGRAD, April 29.—The revolution has strengthened the Russian army in fighting material and has heightened the determination of the rank and file to carry through the war to a successful conclusion, according to a statement made to a representative of the Associated Press by the new minister of justice in the Russian republican cabinet.

The army is better prepared and more determined to fight on now than it ever was, says the minister, while the munition factories are turning out an ever increasing supply of fighting material.

Russia is fighting today to suppress Prussianism and not for conquest. What Russia wants is a peace along the lines proposed by President Wilson, in which there will be neither annexation of territory or receipt of war indemnity by any party to the peace treaty.

# AUSTRIANS GET TEXT OF WILSON'S ADDRESS

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
UDINE, ITALY, April 29.—Italian aviators yesterday flew over the Austrian lines and dropped down to the soldiers below great number of translations of President Wilson's speech before congress in which he asked that war be declared on Germany.

French aviators a few days ago dropped German translations of the message upon the lines of von Hindenburg's forces on the western front.

# CANADIAN STYLE FOR THE TRAINING

Uncle Sam Will Adopt System  
Which Has Succeeded For  
Johnny Canuck

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)  
WASHINGTON, April 29.—At the war department yesterday it was officially announced that the army to be raised for the war is to be trained along the lines adopted by the Canadian militia bureau for the training of the Canadian overseas battalions.

This means that there will be comparatively little attempt made to instruct the recruits in garrison duty, parade ground maneuvers or exhibition stunts, while attention will be paid strictly to teaching the men to fight along the lines that the battlefields of Europe show is necessary.

Hikes and Trenching  
The men will be given long hikes to harden them and will be required to become experts in trench work. Many miles of trenches, as near like those of the bloodsoaked north of France as possible, will be excavated by the new army, and in these trenches, to the accompaniment of artillery blasts and shell fire the methods of taking trenches and of holding trenches against attack will be learned.

The men will be trained in the use of the bayonet, the use of trench mortars, the handling and throwing of bombs and hand grenades and the adjusting and wearing of gas masks. Throughout all the training, the value of straight shooting with both rifle and machine gun will be made a special course.

Hard and Steady  
At the end of the several months of hard work to which it is planned to subject the men, it is expected that their bodies will be in condition to stand the grueling rigors of a campaign and that their nerves will be hardened to the strain of such warfare as they will have to undergo when they take their places in the line along with the French, British and Belgian veterans.

French Warning  
The military section of the French commission, headed by the famous Gen. Joffre, has warned the United States that active participation in the war without previous contact with field operations as they are conducted today will invite enormous losses and may lead to crushing disaster. The military men emphasize the need for thorough training of the army units.

# CHICAGO FACING A BREAD FAMINE

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

CHICAGO, April 29.—Chicago today faces the grave probability of a bread famine on account of a strike which has been declared by the bakers and which affects fifteen of the largest bakeries in the city.

Already the strike is remarkably effective, not less than eighty per cent of the bakeries having been obliged to close on account of lack of men. There is no apparent probability of a speedy settlement of the strike, and the people of the city are already beginning to wonder as to where they are going to get bread.

# HOPE ABANDONED FOR ENTOMBED MEN

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

TRINIDAD, Colorado, April 29.—All hope for the lives of any of the one hundred and fifteen miners trapped in the lower depths of the Victor American mine by fire on Friday has been abandoned and the rescue parties have been recalled, preparatory to sealing up the mine workings for the purpose of smothering the fire.

All Friday night and yesterday, rescue parties attempted to reach those sections of the mine affected by the fire, where the men had been caught, but in every attempt the fumes drove the would-be rescuers back, many of them nearly asphyxiated.

CANADIAN PAPER TO  
BREAK AMERICAN TRUST

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Lord Northcliffe, the famous British publisher, has offered virtually the entire output of print paper from his great mills in Canada to American newspapers to relieve the serious situation brought about by the high paper prices.

The output is 60,000 tons a year and if the offer is accepted, it is expected to break the present prices.

ENTENTE SLACKERS TO  
BE ALL ROUNDED UP

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Chairman Edwin Y. Webb of the house judiciary committee announced today that "later the bill will be introduced providing that all citizens of the Allies of military age in the United States shall be 'rounded up' and turned over to their government."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

# CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSES HOUSE AND SENATE WITH MINOR FACTIONS OPPOSED

# Age Limit Raised Providing Only Big Difference For Con- ference---Agreement Soon NO BOUNTY; NO SUBSTITUTES

(Associated Press By Naval Radio Service)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—With big majorities the Army Bill yesterday passed in both house and senate, differing in detail but not in principle. The bill will be taken up in conference tomorrow and will be ready for the signature of President Wilson, it is expected, by the middle of the week.

The vote in the senate, taken after midnight this morning, gave eighty-one votes for the conscription measure to eight opposed.

The division on the bill in the house was three hundred and ninety-seven for conscription to twenty-four against it on the final rollcall.

VOLUNTEER SYSTEM HAD BACKING

Throughout the debate, in both houses, there were many who urged that a volunteer system be attempted for the raising of the army of one million men which the United States hopes to have trained and in the field before the end of another year, but every amendment based upon the volunteer plan was voted down with one exception, that being an amendment passed by the senate to allow Theodore Roosevelt to raise a volunteer force of four divisions and to lead that army in France. This amendment to the bill carried in the senate by a vote of fifty-six to thirty-one.

The main differences between the senate and house bills, as finally adopted, is in the age limits placed upon the conscripts. The senate adopted an amendment making twenty-one the minimum age at which a man becomes liable for military service, with a maximum age of twenty-seven. The house amendment places the age at from twenty-one to forty.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED SOON

This discrepancy is the only but to a quick agreement in conference, but it is expected that some acceptable middle ground will be reached before Wednesday, when the bill will be sent to the White House for the signature that will complete a law more far-reaching in its effect upon the lives of the American people than anything enacted by congress in the last century.

PLANS ARE ALL READY

The plans of the war department, to be launched as soon as the presidential signature is secured, are all ready and are based on the idea of universal compulsory service. Within a week after the bill is signed, the work of registering the eligibles will be under way throughout the Union, the registration to be done according to the political subdivisions of the various States and Territories. The election machinery will be employed throughout this work.

NO BOUNTIES; NO SUBSTITUTES

Secretary of War Baker is in favor of the jury wheel method of selection from among the eligibles, but the bill does not specifically cover this. It is definite on the fact that there will be no offers made of bounties for recruits, however, and under the bill an eligible person drawn as a conscript will be allowed to secure the services of a substitute.

During the registration period and before the work of conscripting is launched, the President will probably issue a call for volunteers to bring an increase of 600,000 men into the ranks of the regular army and the national guard regiments, to fill the latter after the mustering out of married guardsmen with dependent relatives has been completed. Following the call for volunteers, the police authorities of the nation will be instructed to assist the registration authorities by rounding up all the slackers and forcing them to register.

HOUSE VOTED OTTEN

The debate upon the general principles of the Conscription Bill had been concluded in the house early Saturday morning, when adjournment was taken. When the session was resumed yesterday it was to take up the various amendments offered and to bring the measure to a final vote.

Vigorous exceptions were taken to that clause of the bill which appropriated the sum of three billion dollars for the carrying out of the objects of the act. Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, chairman of the committee on expenditures, led the opposition on technical grounds and, through his insistence and his pledge to introduce a separate bill at once, providing for the amount needed, the clause was stricken from the house bill.

THE FIRST DIVISION ONE-SIDED

In general the house made fewer changes in the text of the administration bill than did the senate. The main amendment, substituting a system of volunteers for that of conscripts, was voted down by the representatives by a majority of one hundred and four, the division being: for volunteers, one hundred and nine; against, three hundred and thirteen.

An amendment empowering the President to exempt from the conscription a sufficient number of agricultural laborers to carry on the necessary farm work of the nation was adopted without opposition. The exemption is to be made at the discretion of the President.

A change in the wording of the act makes it plain that each State is to be required to furnish its quota of men for the Army according to its population.

The first division in the house showed that the selective draft scheme was certain of final adoption, the vote being taken as a test and showing 279 for the draft as against ninety-eight opposed. The final vote on the measure as amended gave a division of 397 to twenty-four.

THOSE WHO VOTED NO

Those who opposed the bill on the concluding vote were: Burnett, of Alabama; Church, California; Clark, Florida; Claypool, Ohio; Crosser, Ohio; Dill, Washington; Dominick, South Carolina; Hilliard, Colorado; Huddleston, Alabama; Keating, Colorado; Sears, Florida; Sherwood, Ohio; Sisson, Mississippi; Bacon, Michigan; Hayes, California; King, Illinois; La Follette, Washington; Landeen, Minnesota; Mason, Illinois; Nolan, California; Powers, Kentucky; Randall, California, and London, New York.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE

The opposition to the bill on its final passage in the senate came from Senator La Follette and those who had followed him almost consistently since the filibuster last session against the granting of the President's request for a resolution authorizing armed neutrality.

As in the house, many favored the volunteer system in preference to the conscription idea, the first division on this point showing eighteen for volunteers and sixty-nine opposed and favoring the plan of the war department.

An amendment offered by Senator Hitchcock, raising the minimum age limit for service from nineteen to twenty-one, was defeated, but a later amendment to the same effect was adopted.

Senator Stone of Missouri, who fought bitterly against the idea of compulsory service, offered an amendment that the law should apply only to the present emergency, while another amendment was presented authorizing the President to call for volunteers for "special and technical troops," referring especially to railroad men or workers of a like character. Should the call not be sufficiently responded to, the amendment empowered the President to draft such men as are required into the service. Both amendments were defeated.

THOSE WHO VOTED NO

The final vote found only eight senators willing to go on record as opposed to the draft system. These are: Gore, of Oklahoma; Hardwick, Georgia; Kirby, Arkansas; Thomas, Colorado; Trammell, Florida; Borah, Idaho; Gronna, North Dakota; La Follette, Wisconsin. Vandaman of Mississippi was excused.